ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and \$5 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted intil forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

SPLENDID STOCK OF SPREATE: COODS. ONE PRICE ONLY.

HAMILTON EASTER & Co., No. 213 Baltimore Street,

AVE now open their full supply of RICH SPRING GOODS, embracing "much the largest" and most ried stock ever offered in any establishment in Baltire. In the line of

SILKS AND SILK GOODS Will be found-ich French Dress Silks of every color, and in all the

such French Dress Silks of every color, and in all the various textures and designs.

**TOIA FOULARD SILKS in plain, striped; Changeable and printed strip'd English Silks; Changeable and printed strip'd English Silks; CACK SILKS in rich lustres Gro de Rhines, Black, Watered and Fig'd Silks; GHT SILKS for evening Dresses; ATINS; Marcellines; Florences, &c.; Plain and Embr'd (yard wide) Canton crapes.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

splendid stock of Broche, Printed and Plain Bareges; Tissues; Grenadines, and various new textures (with long unpronouncable names;) Rich printed Mousse-lines, Lawns and Crgandies: White Emb'd and Jac-queted MUSLINS; neat, low and medium priced Dress Goods, for Misses and Children; Chintz-

e; Prints and Ginghams. FRENCH CHINTZES, .. Single col'd do, of entirely new patterns; English Chintzes, in Hoyle's and other fast col'd makes;) NGHAMS, in every possible variety of color and style; Heavy real Manchester Ginghams; Goods for dressing Robes; Furniture Chintze and Prints, of at least 50 different styles. In the

MOURNING DEPARTMENT Will be found—
Lupin's superior Black Bombazines;
3-1 and 6-1 Mousselines; Bombazine Alpacas;
Superior Black Tissue, Grenadine and Barego;
Second Mourning Silks; Foulards, Mousselines
Bareges, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints and other
DRESS GOODS.

4.4 and 6.4 English and Italian Crapes; Crape Leises; Love Veils and Hdk'fs., and in fact, every article requisite for Family Mouraing.

SHAWLS. very extensive variety of all the desirable styles of low to high priced Embroidered and Plain Canton Crape, Rich Long and Square Cashmere, Plain and Emb'd Thibet, Long and Square Black Thibet, both silk and wool fringe.) Black (square) Camel's Hair and next Broche Cashmere Shawls; and Shawlssuited to every purpose and purse; new style Mantillas, Visites, Lace Shawls, &c.

#BROIDERIES, LACES, LINEN CAMBRICK HANDKERCHIEFS. &c. **

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. did stock of Embroideries. Valenciennes Laces

plendid stock of Embroideries, Valenciennes Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Lace and Muslin Sleeves, Capes, Collars, Berthes, Cuffs and Novelties generally in the hove line; Rich emb'd Riviere and Hem'd Linen Cambric and Clear Lawn do; Infants' Frocks and Waists; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings and Bands; Neck and Belt Ribbons in overy variety to natch any color; Bobbin Edgings, &c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CRAVAT'S, &c.

HOSIERT, GLOVES, CARVEY, Sp. 13 thread English Hosiery, for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Gents; German Hosiery, Kid, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves of all sizes; Ladies and Misses superior nong and short Filet Mitts and Gloves; Gents new tyle Silk and Spring Cravats, Pocket Hikkfs., &c. MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

offer the best makes of French and German Cloths, in every possible color and texture; Doeskins; Cas-meres; Tweeds, new style Vestings, and goods ge-rally adapted to the trade of Merchant Tailors and SH LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ISH LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. In this department we offer an unusually large stock imperior Goods, including "Richardson's and Bark's' best Shirting and Bosom Linens, (of our own impriation and manufactured expressly for our sales;) in Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens, of every width, any Barnsley Sheeting, Table Damasks and Diapers, mask Table Cloths, from 2 to 8 yds. in length, some ira fine with Napkins to match precisely; Damask also Napkins Fine do, Chamber Towels, Huck Birdse, fine Damask and other Towellog, Col'd Bor'd webs, in great variety, Crash, Stair Linen, Table and and Covers, Window Shade Linen, Linen and Baizs and Other Flannels, best Shirting and Sheeting gloos, in all widths, and DOMESTIC GOODS

every description.

LSO—A large and handsome assortment of Rich embroudered Lace and Muslin Cartains, Carrain, Lace and Muslin by the yard. Curtain Materials, &c. anties and individuals about purchasing their Spring implies are invited to examine our stock and prices, they will find it is our policy to self only such Goods as will make and retain customers, whist the advantage of having the lowest price named at once, must not be overlooked.

Reference, Musla of 1850. e, must not be overlooke himore. March 26, 1850.

VIIE subscriber will commence a course

instructions in Vocal Music, on the 1st of ril, and continue one year. Lessons to be en every Friday night. Puition for the year, \$5. A Juvenile School will also be opened at the

ne time, to continue six months. Lessons en on Saturday mornings, commencing at 9 lock. Perms for the Session, \$3.

All who wish to receive instruction in either ase, will please make application as soon as J. W. SMITH. March 26, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC. AHE undersigned has been appointed Con

STABLE, by the County Court of Jefferson the county aforesaid, and has qualified to said ce. He pledges himself to act trustworthy to who may entrust business to his care, either Collector or Auctioneer. In his absence, pas left with Mr. G. W. Sappington or Mr Jno wens, will be receipted for.
March 26, 1850. C. G. BRAGG. March 26, 1850.

A CARD.

EING desirous to reduce our stock as much as possible, we are prepared to offer, and I give, great bargains in all kinds of merchan-Those who doubt our assertion will please with the cash and try us.

New Grocery Establishment. AVING purchased the Store House and Stock of Groceries, &c , of Mr. Robt. V. ais in Charlestown, and having added largely he Stock, we offer every inducement to those the Stock, we offer every inducement to those want of the substantials of life. We are deterned to keep on hand every thing medful in a munity like Jefferson, and will sell at such ces as cannot fail to satisfy. We ask a call

m the public generally.
H. L. EBY & SON. Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1850.

Garden Sceds. NRESH Garden Seed, for sale by March 5. CRANE & BROWN.

azors .- A few more of these celebrated Wade & Butcher's Razors, warranted to

orm well or exchanged. Also, Razor Strops, nes, Military Soap, Shaving Cream, Brushes, T. RAWLINS. for sale by o Carpenters .- All kinds of Carpenters

Tools, such as Planes, (of 2 qualities.) Hand, mell and Rip Saws, Hatchets, Chisels, Extra ne Bits of all sizes, Guages, Squares, Bevels v Sets, &c., all of the best qualities. eb. 26. T. RAWLINS. eb. 26.

Narch 5. H. L. EBY & SON. otatoes.- A large lot of Prime Potatoes for sale at the

larch 12. CHARLESTOWN DEPOT. AMPERS .- Another supply of those supe rior Hampers on hand. March 12. J. K. WOODS & CO.

MARPETING -Rag Carpet, Hains' make March 12. J. K. WOODS & CO. orn Meal, Flour, and Potatoes for sale March 12. J. K. WOODS & CO. LL kinds of Paints, Oil, and Turpentine, also

Copal and Japan Varnish, for sale by b 26. T. RAWLINS. NION SETS, White and Red. Also some J. K. WOODS & CO. eal and Cloverseed Sieves, for sale by.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, THE FOUR PILLARS OF OUR PROSPERITY-MOST THRIVING WHEN LEFT MOST FREE TO INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

VOL. VI.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850.

MENDY DEDINGER

AS returned to Virginia, and offers his Professional Services to the citiz us of Jeffer ion and the neighboring counties. His office is in Shepherdstown, on Main Street, die door from Mr. John H. McEndree's store, where he can always be found when not attending Courts.

March 5, 1850—tf.—F. P. copy.

COLLARS.

neighborhood as a very superior work man, thave's on hand and ready for sale, a large lot of Col-JOHN AVIS, JR. March 19, 1850.

Plated Ware. CAKE Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, Spoons, sound, and to have an opportunity to settle up my Forks, &c., with a few rets of best English; old bosiness, I have associated with me in the Britalania Ten and Coffee sets, with extra pieces. Marcantile husiness in Charlestown, Mr. Jones March 19. CHAS G. STEWART.

Plough and Bar Iron, &c. R ECEIVED within the last week a large as sortment of Plough and Bar trons. Mould Boards, &c., from 11. Hughes and S. A. Pan-coasis. Also, a large assortment of small round and square iron Horse Shoe bars, and Band Iron, making my assortment bester than it ever has to conduct it upon fair and honorable principles, been, and at a reduced price. Call and see for bespeak for the new firm, and confidently expect yourselves.

THOS. RAWLINS. March 19, 1850.

Quilts,
THAWO handsome Patch-Work Quilts, for sale

at the store of J. K. WOODS & CO. Feb. 26. Fresh Oranges and Lemons. 20 BOXES Messina sweet Oranges; 20 "Sicily Lemons, for sale at Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 26. YOUNG'S.

N. O. Sugar, Molasses, &c. 5 IIIIDS. Prime quality N. O. Sugar at 6 Clarified Sugar, suitable for tea: 20 Bbls. new crop Molaeses;

2 " Boston Syrup; 40 Boxes Messina Oranges YOUNG'S ACENCY. Main Street, Harpers-Ferry, March 5.

Bacon. FEW Prime Old Hams-also, Middlings and CRANE & BROWN. March 5, 1850.

Dress Goods. W E have some Monslines and Cashmeres, which we will sell at cost, to make room CRANE & BROWN. or Spring Goods. March 5, 1850.

Domestices.

W E have a large stock of Domestic Cotton, which we will sell as low as they can had in town.

CRANE & BROWN. Hats and Caps.

JUST received, a case of Fashicnable flats, Spring style. Also, 3.1k Oil Cloth Caps, CRANE & BROWN. or sale by March 5, 1850. Cigars and Tobacco.

E have just received a choice but of Cigars and Tobacco. CRANE & BROWN.

March 5, 1850. Mercer Potitioes. TATE have just received a lot of superior gast-

Vern Mercer Potatoes KEYES & KEARSLEY. To Blacksmiths. REAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

I have now on hand and constantly receiving, a large assortment of Iron of all descriptions, Steel of all sizes, Files, Rasps, Boras, &c., which will be sold cheaper than the same can be bought in this place. All I want is a call.
Full 26.
P. RAWLINS.

For Shoemakers A LL kinds of French Kit, Pincers, Rubbers, Awls, Harmers, Rasps, Knives, Lasting Tacks, Punches, Findings of all kinds, Pegs, all sizes, Thread, best quality fron, Naiss, &ci, for sale at the lowest rates. T. RAWLINS. February 26

Neats Foot Oil, ONE of the best articles for keeping harness from cracking and breaking. No farmer should be without it. G. L. STEWART.

Feb. 5, 1850. PRESERVED Ginger; Pickles, Mc.

Brandy Pickled Cucumber Pickles-for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. Feb 5, 1850.

Come Ladies A ND close out my entire stock of destrable
Woolen Dress Goods, at your own price.
Feb. 26.
T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

The Question Settled. Norder to make room for my Spring supply I will sell my remaining stock of Cashmeres Mo. de Laines, Merinoes, Colored Alpaccas, Shawls, Gloves, Comforts, Hosiery, and many other articles of Woolen Goods at cost, and less I therefore respectfully ask a call from all, assur-

ng them that they shall have bargains. Feb. 26. T. G. SIGAPOOSE. Fruit Trees. KEYES & KEARSLEY are agents for William Corse, successor of Sinclain & Gorse, Claimont Nursery, near Baltimore. Gatalogues will be furnished to persons who wish to order

Feb. 26, 1860.

trees. To Farmers and Others. TILE subscriber is receiving his Spring Stock of Domestic Goods, viz:
7.8 Twilled Osnaburg 78 plain co.;
4.4 and 7.8 Brown Muslins;

4-4 and 7-8 Bleached do.; Fine Unbleached Shirting; 6 4 Bleached and Brown Sheeting;

Knitting Cotton, bleached, unbleached and Bed Ticks, Plaid Cottons; Checks, Prints, Candlewick, Cotton Leps Bagging, Bags ready-made.

To which he invites the attention of his custo-

mers and the public generally. He is determined to sell them cheap by the piece or yard. Brick Store, Elk Branch, March 26, 1859.

Great Bargains. THE subscriber will self his remaining stock of Cashmeres and Moveselines at cost to make room for Spring Goods. They are handsome and fashionable. Any lady that wants a handsome dark dress, can have the opportunity

of buying it at a great sacrifice.
Merch 26. E. P. MILLER. . Glass Ware, 50 DOZ. Cut and Pressed Tumblers; falep " Jalep " Handsome Wite Glasses;

Sweatment and Pichle Dishes : Celery Glasses and Mulasses Cans ; Saltcellars and Decembers. Those who wish the above articles will find a very large stock, that was purchased of the manufacturers, and will be sold at much less prices than heretofore. Call and see for youngelves.

March 26.

J. HARRIS.

Rag Carpetings, for sole by Feb. 26. J. K. WOODS & CO. PRIME Old Segars, Tobacco and Shuff. Feb. 26.

DENTAL HOTISE. DR. McCORMICK will visit Charles-

town, PROFESSIONALLY, early in May, and remain several weeks. April 2, 1850-3t.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Mercantile business in Charlestown, Mr. JOHN D. LINE. The business will hereafter H AVING procured the services of Mr. Chas, be conducted in the name and under the firm of Bowmen, well known to the geople of thirs WM. S. LOCK & CO. WM. S. LOCK. April 1, 1850.

A CARD.

IT AVING been for more than ten years close-ly confined to business and being desirous to rectuit my health, which at present is not very sound, and to have an opportunity to settle up my D. Live, The business hereafer will be conducted in the name and under the firm of Wm. S. Lock & Co. It affords me great pleasure to have this favorable opportunity of returning to my old friends, customers, and the public generally, my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon me, & as I have always endeavored by strict attention to business and a desire to conduct it upon fair and honorable principles, to receive, a share of the public patronage.

WM. S. LOCK.

April 2, 1850. SINGING SCHOOL.

IIE first lesson will be given on Friday even-ing next, commencing at 7 o'clock, at the The first lesson of the Juvenile School will be given on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock.
April 2.
J. W. SMITH.

NEGRO WOMAN FOR HIRE. I HAVE for hire, from this until Christmas, a Negro Woman who is a good cook, washer, &c. JAMES MERCHANT. April 2, 1850—3t.

LIME FOR SALE.

HE subscriber has a lot of good Lime, which he will sell at 12½ cents if early application be made. Also, several Fresh Milch Cows and Culves, which will be sold on accommodating WM. CAMERON. April 2, 1850-3t Near Middleway.

REMOVAL.

S. STEPHENS has removed his Boot, A. Shoe, Hat and Cap Store opposite Carrell's Hotel, near the Depot, where he will keep, as usual, a general assortment of the above Goods, at prices lower than heretofore. I have the adwantage of a reduction of rent in my new loca ion,instead of an exhorbitant advance in the rent of the Room owned by Dr. N Marmion, which I ately occupied. I ask a continuance of my former friends and customers, assuring them that nothing shall be left undone to merit a continuunce of their favors and friendship. Harpers Ferry, March 26 .- 4t.

FOR RENT. WILL Rent for the ensuing year, the "Wing" of the House in which I reside in Charles town, being the same portion heretofore occupied by Mr. John W. Gallaher. Possession given SAMUEL C. YOUNG.

March 26, 1850. Guano, Guano.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of Kentish & Co.'s original and genuine PREPARED GUANO.

This Guano is not an adulteration of the imorted Guano as many suppose, but a compound decomposed Bone dust being a component. not only contains the fertilizing properties of in boxes expressly for garden use. Its fertility on Green-house plants, flowers, vines, &c., is

LT Price \$20 per ton, 2,000 lbs; 50 cts. a box. Terms-Cash. GEO L. STEWART, March 19. West End Grocery Store.

Family Medicines. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla; & Sand's

00.; Jaynes' Expectorant; Hair Tonic; Sanative Pills;

" Carminative :

Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; " Pills and Vermifuge;
McAlister's All Healing Salve, for sale at YOUNG'S. Feb 26.

Agricultural Works. THE attention of the public, especially Agri L culturalists, is called to the following works: Coleman's European Agriculture, a large and valuable work : Price \$7: The American Poultry Yard, by Brown; Price \$1; Flov's Guide to the Orchard : Price \$1:

Buish's Family Kitchen Gardener; Price 871; New American Gardener, by Thos. G. Feshend Editor of New England Farmer; Price \$1; Kenrick's New American Orchardist; do. \$1; The complete Gardener and Florist; do. 381 Cole's American Fruit Book; S. EI CHELBERGER

Splendid Silks. 2 PATTERNS splendid Figured and Plain Turk Satins, fashionable style and colors, at cost. E. P. MILLER.

Carpeting. R AG CARPETING, very superior, for sale by E. P. MILLER.

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Constable for the Southern District, respectfully tenders his services to the public in that capacity. He will give every attention possible to the collection of all claims placed in his hands, and pay over promptly when collected. All he asks is a trial, and he pledges fidelity to his patrons.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Charlestown, March 26, 1850. Country Merchants OAN be supplied with assorted Confectionary of the various kinds and best quality, at \$14 per 100 lbs., at YOUNG'S. per 100 lbs., at Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 26, 1850.

Potatoes. PRIME MERCER POTATOES, price \$1; Also, Mixed for sale by April 2. J. K. WOODS & CO. April 2. April 2.

Doctrn.

[The following touching lines were penned by Mr. J. T. HUMPHREYS, immerly a member of the Charlestown Mining Company, whilst on board Ship Trescott, home-

ward bound:1 THE LAST YEAR.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. One year, one long year, since those I love
Have been far distant—far away;
'Though long since we parted, (I to rove,)
'Tis but one changeful year this day.
But what an year! eventful time!
In which I've fult all change of clime,
And roam'd o'er countries wild and far,
Beneath the brilliant Western Star. Where the Prairie spreads its waving green,
Out o'er the wide unbounded plain;
Where ficeting intelope of are seen,
Like white eaps' on the boundless main—
Where the sel-man on his milk-white steed
Purnes the buffulo at speed—
Shoots his arrows, like lightning's dart,
late the frantic bison's heart.

O'er deserts parch'd, and burning sands,
Which in the sun of mid-summer glow,
And to boiling springs, which savage bands
And wild painted tribes, scarcely know;
Where peaks of the Nevada rise
Ileaven-ward to the snowy skies—
Where lofty firs,† on clouded height,
Defice the Eagle's sunny flight.

And farther West, where the Wolf's fierce howl, Through the forest at mid-night is heard, Or Panther's cry, or Polar Bear's growl, Or scream of the wild mountain bird!— Flinging dew from the snowy wing Which bears him on its feath'ry spring; There a stormy winter I spent, Within a cold, comfortless tent.

The scene hath chang'd from land to sea, The billows blue around me foam, We leave wide waters on our lee, And speed on to a happy home.

A sable cloud before is cast,
From darker scenes, through which I've past—
Its muffl'd murmuring, (sad to hear,)
The Fate of Friends within A Year. PACIFIC OCEAN, Ship Trescott, March 20th, 1850.

*The Antelope looks, at a distance, like a white speci-probably from the contrast with the green Prairie. The fir tree. ‡The Eagle.

Speech of Hon. James M. Mason, OF VIRGINIA, Upon the reference of the Territorial Question, &c., to a Select Committee of thirteen; delivered in the Se-nate, Friday, April 5, 1850.

MR. PRESIDENT: I do not mean now to go at arge into a consideration of the questions that are pending before this Senate and before the country. I am restrained, sir, because I feel that both the State and the section of the country which I represent are standing in a decided and ascertained minority. I have been made to feel that what is or what is not to be done in reference to this question has not yet been disclosed by the majority. I do not know what their pur-pose is, but I feel that I might do a wrong to those whom I represent, and possibly to the southern States, were I at present to take any position that might interfere with the future set-tlement of these questions. Sir, the point of division between the States where slavery exists and the States where slavery does not exist, is this: We claim under the constitution a right, this: We claim under the constitution a right, in law, for all or any of our citizens to go into any Territory belonging to the United States, with all or any of their property, and to reside there, and to enjoy it as their property without molestation or hinderance, under the protection of the constitution, so long as it remains a Territory. We hold that a lerritory is, in the terms of the constitution, "the property of all the U. States;" and so long as the southern States, where slavery exists, are constituents of these United States, they have the right to go into that Territory, to reside there with their property, State government, and is now, as we are information. and to enjoy it under the protection of the consti-uin. That is t e right clearly, and I hope dis-tinetly, defined upon the part of the South, so far all in operation. I am perfectly aware that their f eight permanent and well known fertilizers; as I understand it. What is said upon the other authority must be, to a certain extent, weakened, side? It is said that the majority of those who represent the people of the United States in Con-Guano, but all the fructifying principles of every gress have a right by law to prohibit the people kind of manure combined. This article is put up of the southern States from taking one species acknowledged upon the part of the United States, of property into their territory, and that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent it. What is the position on the other side? Now, sir, notwithstanding what we have heard just now from and before other kindred questions are considerthe Senator over the way, [Mr. Shields,] as to the ed, the adjustment of which is to be vitally affectconsequence of the assertion of this right on the part of the southern States—notwithstanding State is carved out, there remains a territory in what may be his opinions of the impolicy of California two or three times as large in extent, maintaining such a right on their part, they are propared to assert it, and to make it good, cost ed with a government. Again, there is the Terwhat it may. Sir, the State of Virginia has asserted it; Mississippi has asserted it; Carolina has asserted it; Georgia has asserted it; Alabama has asserted it; andwhat they shall do in such events is no longer a matter to be controverted. Their position is taken.

Now, sir, I have said, and I repeat it, that I do questions involved in this sectional division. 1 nust wait until they are presented in a more practical point of view. I have arisen principally to present, not so much to this Senate as to those represent at a distance, what is the present posture of these questions. It is the motion of he honorable senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote.] to refer all these controverted questions to a select committee, in the hope and the belief, expressed by that senator, that it will be in the power of a committee so raised to adjust them.— What are the questions? The organization of governments for the Territories—the expediency of creating one or more new States in Texas the proposition for the purchase of her public ands-a proposition to define her boundaries. and a proposition to admit the Territory of California under the State government which she has recently assumed. These are the ques-tions. We are met at the threshold by a motion, coming from the State of Connecticut, by the nonorable senator over the way, [Mr. Baldwin,] modified and adopted, I believe, by a senator from ference the question of the admission of California; and the reason avowed is, that the admission of California, as she is now presented under the constitution which the inhabitants of California have adopted, and with the boundaries which up and entertained in this Senate as a separate question, to be decided upon its own merits, separate from and unconnected with what we con-

sider as kindred questions, and necessarily to be considered and adjusted at the same time. Now, sir, we were told yesterday by the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] who moved this committee, that, in his judgment, the act admitting California into this Union, before the dition as a hop-less manori'y— othing will more other questions were settled, would be taken by the Southern States as offensive—as indicating the purpose of the majority in Congress to exclude their people from all the Territories; and furinthe Territories that remain is finally disposed of. ther, as he believed, the admission of California ther, as he believed, the admission of California as a separate and independent question would involve a dissolution of the Union. Sir, upon this floor, under the grave and heavy responsibilities belonging to all of us, we are bound to form the best judgment of which we are capable, in the difficulties that surround us, and to express it.—

Sir, what the consequences may be of the admission of California as a State, or who desire to have her delayed longer than is necessary to the protection of their rights and their safety; I mean California with suitable boundaries, (a Sir, what the consequences may be of the admission of California as a sea stands now as a second of the consequences of the second of the Line.

Line.

Line.

Winchester Lime, just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

March 26, 1850.

Mercer Potatoes, just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

Mas & 26.

Mas & 26 sion of California as she stands now, as by sepa- sion to admit California comes directly before us)

way of the people there in the formation of a State government, or of a recognition of a State government already formed, I am not prepared to in California it would be worth from four to six do it, and I cannot do it, while it is in derogation | thousand dollars. They would work themselves of the rights of others-the rights of citizens of

the Southern States.

The Senator from New Jersey, [Mr. Dayton,] who addressed the Senate some time ago, took the ground distinctly, and avowed it in his place upon this floor, that the question of admission or non-admission of California was the weakest form for the South in which the question of slavery or no slavery could be presented. Why did he say so? He said so because it might be considered as complicated with the right of a people to govern themselves; and it might be ascribed to the South that their true objection to the admission of California, should such objection be made, was, that in deciding for themselves, the people had excluded slavery. Now, sir, circumstances and events, over which none have control, have placed it in the power of those representing the free States here to change the Issue in form, although not in fact. The attraction of the gold mines has hurried an immense population into that Territory, and they have felt themselves strong enough to assume an independent government .-In doing this, they have assumed a boundary embracing the entire Pacific front, and they have, by their fundamental law, excluded the people of all the Southern States from removing there with their slave property. Now, sir, I have no desire for all this, to remand them to a territorial State, and, under proper conditions, to refuse them admission into the Union, with such institutions as they deem best for themselves; but, before this is done, I am bound to insist on such a divi-

sion of the common property that the rights of all shall be regarded.
I understood the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr Webster,] in speaking of the admission of this State of California, to say that his opinions upon that question were reserved; that ne could see no reason at a future day to refuse admission to California with suitable boundaries. pressed by the senator from Mississippi, FOOTE, why a proper regard to a large portion not mean now to go into the discussion of the of the States should require us to act upon the Territories before we act upon the State of Cali-

Sir, fif there be a man upon this floor who has a more sacred regard-a more superstitious attachment, if I may so express it-to the Constitution which now binds these States together than he who now addresses you, I do not know who he is. If there be a State in this Union which has given more undoubted proofs of loyalty to the Constitution than the State which I represent in part, I know not what State it is. But, sir, knowing that people as I know them, they would not regard the Constitution as worth the parchment on which it is impressed, if it is to be maintain ed at the expense of rights which they intended it should secure. Now, sir; just as cordially as they came into this Union, so will they go out of it, when they are satisfied that the b Union are regarded by the majority only for the

purpose of oppression. Now, Mr. President, I submit it to honorable Senators who have at heart, as I know they have the preservation of the Union, and the design to Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] to except from that re- save any orall from the consequences of disunion which have been so strikingly depicted here-I call upon them to pause before they bring into it the State of California, under the Con adopted by her people, before some final disposi-tion has been made of the great questions yet unthat constitution has prescribed, must be taken decided in reference to the government of the remaining Territories.
Sir, I hope I am no alarmist; I feel no alarm

myself; but I know the people of the country from which I come well. I believe I know the people of the southern States, through their reputation and by their acts. I know their deeply excited feeling; and I know that nothing can bring home to them a keener sense of their con-Mr. President, I repeat again, and I believe in

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Bovernment for them, onto ratify that which they have provided for themselves. And it is that I may be saved from the successity of voting against their admission into the Union, that I depresate the entire southern vote, the people of the southern was designed to the southern when the provided for themselves. Six, the point at which the action of the States of the South has been leveled, in the settlement of this question, is the interdiction of slavery in the Territory is the Territory is the Territory in the moment that I speak a vinal are the federal relations of the Gordinary was greed upon, it was proposed to prohibit the African race also of the South shase it is a Territory—nothing but a Territory and I say it without the least disparagement to the action of the Prevision—the interdiction of slavery in the Territory is the surface of the South shase in the second of the South shase in the South of the South shase in the South shade in the Sout government for them, or to ratify that which they have provided for themselves. And it is that I may be saved from the necessity of voting against their admission into the Union, that I deprecate the action thus proposed by a separate vote upon the admission of California. Sir, the point at which the action of the States of the South has been levelled, in the settlement of this question, is the interdiction of slavery in the Territories, bate which took place in the Convention in California. free in one or two years, and thus the country would be filled by a class of free blacks, and their former owners have an excellent bargain in tak-

ing them there.

1 do not mean to go into what may besuitable boundaries. I may do so when the question is properly before us, and shall be disposed to deal as liberally as a proper regard to the rights of others will admit. The people now in California. have gone from every quarter of this country.—

There are among them, my neighbors and friends There are among them my neighbors and friends

—and in large numbers—in whose success and welfare I feel a deep interest. Those with whom I act can have no interest or object in defeating or in delaying their elevation to the platform of the States-no purpose to interfere with any policy they may deem most conducive to their welfare. But, on their part, they can have no just ground of complaint, if, whilst portioning them off in independence, we retain for others who may come after them a reasonable share of the common property.

The question of boundary, sir, is one not pro-

per to be left altogether to the interested party. Congress should determine it with due regard certainly to the interests of those in possession, but with an eye always to the rights and interests of all the people of all the States.

But, sir, to come back to the matter in reference to which principally I have risen. The Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote.] who has taken this subject in charge, informs us that the territorial bills are in posture of legislative pretaken this subject in charge, informs us that the territorial bills are in posture of legislative precedence, and that to act first on the California

bill will be to put them back in order to give precedence to California. The same effect will be produced if we detach the California bill from the proposed reference.— I suggest, therefore, that we take up these territorial bills and pass them in the order in which they stand and as they have been reported. And that being done, the way is open for the admission of California as one of the S ates of the Union, subject only to such modifications of boundary as may be found right, or such con-ditions, if any be suggested, as the terms of the Constitution may require.

If there is a man who has any right to be proud it is he who can stand up before the world and riginal, we think that it would be a difficult say, "I have made myself." Relying on no influential friends, on no inherited wealth, on nothing but indomitable zeal and spotless virtue, he has worked his way from poverty to wealthfrom ignorance to knowledge-from obscurity to distinction. Why should be not be proud? But such men are never lifted up by vanity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken, nor the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the

present hour. If you would gain the honors worth possessing -if you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patient zeal and inflexible virtue have risen to a distinction. Be not ambitious to get wealth, or to rise for the sake of power-but let your ambiion prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your doings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and deeds of which their families and children never hear the last, and which pain their feelings to the close of life. Be careful of meannesswhich unborn generations will repeat with pleasure .- Boston Olive Branch.

THE VICIOUS. "No one will respect me, if I reform," was the remark of one who had strayed from the path of virtue. Is there not truth in the remark? Many a person, once vile and polluted, has attempted to walk in the path of truth and met with sneers and contempt. Hundreds have perished in their sins, who might have been saved, had a word of encouragement been spoken and a friendly hand been extended. Their first efforts to rise and throw off the cloak of vice, have been met with indifference and reproach, and they have sunk back again, more hardened in sio, and with a stronger determination to pursue a vicious course. We have heard the unkind remark and we have seen the fallen tear, when a poor creature resolved to become virtuous and happy. From our heart we pity such, and inva-riably take them by the hand. We should not ask, how long have you sinned, nor how aggravated have been your offences? If to-day there are evidences of penitence, it is enough. Our Saviour never asked a sinner how long since he

repented?—but hade him go and sin no more.

We are satisfied, if we had more sympathy for
the vicious and degraded, we should be instruments of bringing scores from the error of their ways. Let them see that we are interested in their welfare-that we shall not cut them off from our society—but associate with them, and respect and love them, and wonderful and glorious will be our influence. Who will not be kind and compassionate and hoping to the vicious and degraded?—Olive Branch.

EXERCISE IN EARLY LIFE.

To fetter the active motions of children, as soon as they have acquired the use of their limbs, is barbarous opposition to nature; and to do so under the pretence of improving their minds and although they had been subjected to the acmanners, is an insult to common sense. It may, indeed, be the way to train up elevated puppels for short-lived prodigies of learning; but never to form healthy, well-informed, and accomplished stated by them. The Governor of Massachus stated by them. men and women. Every feeling individual must behold with much heartlest concern, poor, little, puny creatures of eight, ten or twelve years of age, exhibited by the silly parents as proficients

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUCH AS BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, HANDHILLS, LABELS, &c., EXECUTED WITH NEATHERS AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON,

Main Street, Charlestown, Va. http://doi.org/10.000/10.00000/10.0000/10.0000/10.00000/10.0000/10.00000/10.0000/10.0000/10.0000/10.0000/10.0000/10.00

THE PORT POLIO.

us into one waited estable.

In relation to the genuineness of this relie, I will merely say, there can be no doubt. I received it as a legacy from my father, the late Capt Thomas Blackburn, of Fairfax county, Va., to whom it was presented by the late Judge Bushrod Washington, who married my father's sister.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your fellow citizen, R. S. BLACKBURN.

Washington, March 26, 1850.

R. S. Blackburn, Esq., Spring Grove, Jeff. Co., Va.,
DEAR SIR:—I have duly received your favor of
the 13th inst. advising me that a leathern Portfolio,
used by Gen. Washington in his campaigns, had
been placed by you in the hands of the Board of
Managers of the Washington National Monument

Managers of the Washington National Monument Society for my acceptance, or to be placed in charge of Public Officers as National property.

Believing that so precious a relie should not remain in private hands, I shall cause it to be deposited in the Patent Office, where, with other articles once used by its former illustrious possessor, it may be viewed by thousands who venerate his memory. My best thanks are due to you, my dear sir, for making me the medium of this deposit.

At no time in our history has it been more needful to recur to the great example and advice of

At no time in our history has it been more needful to recur to the great example and advice of Washington than now—at no time has it been more important to quicken in every human heart that sentiment of respect and love which his high services and his comprehensive patriotism have impressed, and which is our common heritage. Allow me, then, in the name of our countrymen, who in years to come shall view this interesting relie of the "Eather of his Country" to thesk years to come the "Father of his Country," to thank you most cordially for thus rendering it accessible to them.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

The trial and conviction of Professor Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, has pro-duced much dissatisfaction, the general impression being that the evidence was insuffi-cient to justify the verdict given. The whole trial has been ably reviewed and commented on in some of papers in Philadelphia and New York; and it is insisted, that the jury had no right to presume that the six or seven persons who awere to seeing Dr. Parkman after the hour at which Webster was charged with having murdered him, were mistaken. pamphlet report of the trial resemble the omatter for any one acquainted with the Dr.

to mistake another for him. In this city, Philadelphia and New York, the general feeling is, that Professor Webster should not be hung; and public sentiment in Boston appears to have changed in his favor. The Governor of Massachusetts will, of course, give the testimony given on the trial a fair and candid consideration, and if a doubt exist in his mind as to its sufficiency to convict the prisoner, he wili not enforce the sentence of the law

Littlefield, it seems, has received the re-

ward of three thousand dollars, although in his testimony he disavowed all intention to claim it, or expectation of receiving it. It is said that the family voluntarily gave him the reward; but under the circumstances he should have declined to receive it, in order to be consistent. Indeed, the whole proceedings of this man Littlefield in regard to the discovery of the body and the prosecution of Professor Webster, were strange and unsatisevery thing that is not perfectly fair, just and ho-norable. In this way only can you secure a name time Dr. Parkman is said to have been killed and before even his own family could have had any suspicion of his disappearance, Littlefield is heard to speak of his absence. In a few hours later he has fixed his suspicions on Dr. Webster, and manifests the greatest desire to discover the fate of Dr. Parkman ; and yet, with his feelings thus enlisted in the ause of humanity, and his heart overflowing with sympathy for the Doctor's family, he occupies his nights in dancing and frolioking, as though he wished by excitement to disas pate reflections which he dreaded. Suspecting Professor Webster of the murder, he not only supposed that a portion if not the whole of the body was secreted in the College but he decides that it is in a certain vault, which he opens at the precise spot where it has been thrown. We shall not say that, in this instance, the old saying was verified, that "he who hides can find," but we do say that it exhibited a wonderful accuracy of judgment in Mr. L. to cut a hole in the wall of the vault at the exact spot where the body lay. Had he not been dancing and fiddling all the week he might have been suspected of obtaining his knowledge of locations through a mesmeric process.

According to 6 or 7 witnesses they saw Dr. Parkman from two to five o'clock on the day he is said to have been murdered. Some of these witnesses had known him for years; and we ask the reader to examine the like ness of the Doctor contained in the pamphlet edition of the trial, and then say whether he thinks it possible that he could mistake the person of the Doctor if previously acquainted with him. The Dentist could make no mismistaken as to having seen Dr. Parkman as stated by them. The Governor of Massachusetts will pause before he causes a man to be executed, who has been sentenced under such circumstances - Baltimore Clipper.